THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1797. [Vol. V.--No. 625.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the house lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Baine, in King street, opposite to Mr. David Davey's,

Rum, Gin, Wine, Whiskey,

Brandy, Sugar, Molasses, Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 6.

Will be sold at Public sale on Saturday the 8th of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on a credit of 30, 60, & 90 days, for negociable notes with approved endorsers,

2 half squares of ground

on Duke street, and one square bounded by Wilkes, Wolfe, Mandeville, and Hamilton Streets, being part of Spring Garden Farm, a good title with general warrantee will be made to the purchasers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 1.

For Europe,

THE SHIP

FELICITY,

JOHN T. BROOKS,

Master,—burthen 320 tons, and has excellent accommodation for passengers—she will sail about the 20th April, and will land passengers in some port in the channel. For passage apply to the master on board.

April 1.

For Charter,

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good staunch vessel, burthen about 200 tons, or 350 hhds,—will soon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

For Sale or Charter,

The new Schooner

UNION,

now lying at Hodgson's wharf, burthen 350 barrels, for terms apply to the captain on board.

April 1. 3t

For Philadelphia,

THE SLOOP

SALEM,

Joshua Etkins, master, for freight or passage, apply on board said Sloop, now lying at Harper's wharf.

The said Sloop is also offered for sale, for terms apply to the master on board.

April 4.

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

BETSEY,

Now lying at Wales's wharf, burthen 52 tons,—for terms apply to the master at the Union tavern, or at John M'Iver's counting house—the said sloop is in good order for sea, and is a fast sailing vessel.

ROBERT SMITH.

April 6.

Spanish Hides,

AND

Carolina Soal Leather,

For Sale by
KORN & WISEMILLER.

April 4. 3t

Dempsey, Harris, & Co.

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.

King-Street, next door to Messrs. Patten and Scott's,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from Europe and India, a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicine,

Patent Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, glass furniture and vials.

Perfumeries,

Windsor and jessamine soap, chemical washballs, hair powder, Starch, and fig blue.

Paints & Painter's Colours

of every kind, dry, and ground in oil.

Limner's Colours

in boxes and cakes, with a general assortment of brushes, pencils, fitches, &c. which, together with the stock they have now on hands, will fully enable them to supply those who are pleased to favor them with their commands, upon as good, if not better terms than any house in America.

Medicine Chests,

for vessels of every description, private families, iron works, &c. put up at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, with approved directions, and every possible exertion used to execute orders with punctuality and dispatch.

March 23. T & S.

TO THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING WITH BRICK THE ENSUING SEASON.

THE subscriber will contract to deliver in the kiln, well burnt merchantable Bricks, to any amount, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Also, To those who intend making of Brick the ensuing season.—The subscriber will contract to supply with wood delivered here, to any quantity, not to exceed 500 cords.

The subscriber will also contract to have cut at his Mill, and delivered here, bills of Scantling of such dimensions as may be required.

As usual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of superior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchasers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF

Women and Men's fine

and coarse SHOES in trunks and casks, will be sold cheap by the package only,

A few coils of Cordage,
Fresh Nutmegs, Cloves, and Raisins.

J. G. LADD.

March 7.

A few tons of Hay, kiln

dried Indian Meal in barrels, and three dozen Dryed Hides for sale.——A neat

Two Story House,

with a good kitchen to let, it is situated on the upper end of Duke Street, enquire of

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Also.——Just Received,
By Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS,

A few hhds. of Molasses,

and a few tierces of LONDON PORTER.

March 11.

Elegant Cut Glass.

A LARGE assortment of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, &c. &c. received by the Brig Commerce, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

HUGH SMITH.

Has also on hand, for sale by the package,
3, 6, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. Nails & Spikes,
A few boxes coarse hats, well assorted,
Yellow Ochre,
Plated and Gilt Buttons by the box,
Queen's Ware in crates,
Long and Short pipes.

March 23. 3w

SEVERAL Building Lots in Town, some of which are in a central situation, will be sold or rented out on ground rent, either for short leases or for ever. Several two acre lots adjoining where Mr. Thomas Patten lives, will be rented on low terms and long leases, to those who will engage to improve, or for pasture lots only, if for a term of seven years.

Three warehouses on Hamilton's wharf, and a valuable piece of ground for a Lumber Yard, and one half of the wharfage arising from said wharf will be rented out, or my half will be sold.

JOHN GILL.

March 16.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
BRYAN HAMPSON,
A quantity of

Sun Raisins in kegs and

boxes—soft shelled Almonds—green Grapes in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in hhds. and barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general assortment in the Wet Good and Grocery Line.

February 11. tiff M.

COGNIAC Brandy,
Hollands Geneva, } in pipes,
Liverpool fine
Lisbon, and } Salt.
Allum
Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

A FEW PIPES OF

Teneriffe Wine,

AND

Boston Mess Beef,

To be sold by
Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Bar Iron by the ton or smaller quantity as usual.

Alex. 2d. mo. 24. tf

THE subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package, to punctual men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George-Town, Nov. 3. eptf.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,

A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 56's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Stored, and other Merchandize, received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 25th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th 1st mo. tf

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER.

MOST sincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a stock of good seasoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the business at Dublin, at No. 101, Longacre, London, and at Baltimore, to be enabled to give general satisfaction.

☞ The highest price given for good

Second hand Carriages.

March 18.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

N. B. To accommodate his town customers, their carriages may be sent home when repaired.

☞ For Sale, A NEAT ONE HORSE CHAIR not three months in use.

March 23.

New-York Pork & Beef,

For Sale by
J. PATTON & J. DYKES.

March 18.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE President and Directors of the Alexandria Library Company, desirous of promoting an institution which they conceive eminently calculated to diffuse useful knowledge, establish the morals of the rising generation, and afford rational entertainment for a vacant hour, earnestly recommend it to the attention and support of their fellow-citizens. The utility of a public Circulating Library is too obvious to need arguments to demonstrate it. The friends of Literature, of virtue, and refinement of manners, will, no doubt duly appreciate its value, and interest themselves in its advancement.

An addition of a number of valuable books has lately been made to the former selections; to which the American edition of the Encyclopœdia is directed to be superadded as soon as it can be procured.

The President and Directors have ordered a catalogue of all the books in the Library forthwith to be printed, with their respective prices annexed; to which will be prefixed the existing Laws of the Company, together with the names of all the actual subscribers to the institution. As they can discriminate between real and nominal members, only by the fulfilment of their engagements, they solicit those who are in arrears, to come forward and pay their respective balances to Samuel Craig, Treasurer, before the 15th of next month, otherwise their names will be omitted in the list, and their shares, agreeably to the constitution, will be deemed forfeited to the Company without respect of persons. Also all such as incline to become subscribers, are desired to call on Mr. Craig on or before the above date, and pay their subscriptions, that their names may be inserted with the rest.

Signed by order,
JAMES KENNEDY,
LIBRARIAN.

Alexandria, March 30.

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

March 14.

Samuel Kirk,

TAYLOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
FROM LONDON,

TAKES this opportunity of informing Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he carries on his business in its various branches, and in the most complete and fashionable manner in Royal, near the corner of King Street, where those who honor him with their orders, may rely on his assiduity and attention to give universal satisfaction.

Also, at the same place gentlemen's clothes scowered and prest, and stains or spots taken out of Ladies' silks.

March 14. tf

Irish Linen & Cambricks

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber, at the store of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie in Prince Street, a small assortment of IRISH LINENS and CAMBRICKS, on very reasonable terms for cash or negotiable notes.

FRANCIS M'CLURE.

March 21.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of JANE MORTON, of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated—and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ARCH. MORTON, Adm.

March 11. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be sold on the 31st day of May next, on the premises, near the Wolf Run Shoals, to the highest bidder for ready money,

166 acres of Land, be-

longing to the estate of John Lenson, dec. to satisfy the Commonwealth's execution against him for duties on Tobacco shipped from the Dumfries warehouse from the year 1783 to 1786.

LEWIS SUMMERS, D. S.

Feb. 28. tdf

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.
VIA BALTIMORE.

LUBECK, JANUARY 11.

We have just received very alarming intelligence, considered with relation to our commerce: the court of Spain has declared to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, that if they do not break off their commercial connections with England, they will not only take possession of all ships belonging to the Hanse Towns, but will also confiscate the property of every Hanseatic merchant in Spain, estimated at a very considerable sum of money.

We are yet ignorant what resolutions have been made by the towns on this occasion—but it will be utterly impossible to end our commercial concerns with England.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

By recent advices from France we learn, that, in consequence of a decree lately passed (allowing the whole of the prizes to the captors) the number of privateers is very rapidly increasing. Several are coming out from Nantz, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. some of which are large stout vessels carrying 40 guns.

FEBRUARY 11.

The requisition made by the King of Spain to Hamburgh, and the other Hanse towns, to break off their commercial connection with England, of the impossibility of complying with which the court of Madrid was well aware, has given rise to a conjecture, that what was asked, was only asked to provoke a refusal, and that France is to revenge this indignity to its ally, by pillaging and taking possession of Hamburgh, and the other towns in the Hanseatic league.

On the authority of a morning paper of Thursday last we stated, that a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 10th inst. announcing that the French government had issued orders to capture all American vessels bound either to or from England, had been filed at Lloyd's coffee-house. On further enquiry we find that, though such a letter may have been shewn there, no such information had been regularly filed.—At present the report is altogether discredited.

A new light-house has been erected on the east coast of the barony of Ords, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, called Kilwarlin light-house.

FEBRUARY 13.

Accounts are received from Jersey, stating, that the French had again appeared in number on our coast, and that a camp, supposed from its magnitude equal to the reception of 20,000 men, had been formed in the neighbourhood of Granville. A letter from Alderney, dated on Tuesday last, likewise announces formidable military preparations to be making at Cherbourg, for the reputed purpose of invading England. Between Vologne and Carenta a large body of troops were collected, and at Cherbourg and Havre, vessels were ready for their reception.

STATE PAPER.

The following is given, as worthy of particular notice, in one of the German Journals, from which it is now translated:

FROM THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTATES, DECEMBER 24.

In consequence of the letter written by General Buonaparte to Cardinal Maffei, requesting him to persuade his holiness to recommence pacific negociations to prevent the march of the French armies against his territories, the court of Rome published the following answer, by the above mentioned prelate.

"GENERAL

"*I have taken the trouble to lay your letter at the feet of his holiness. The sovereign pontiff, entrusted with that authority upon earth, which is evident by the example which Jesus Christ and his faithful subjects have afforded to the whole world, has continually had the preservation of the peace and unity of christendom nearest at his heart; and has made such sacrifices, that an unbounded toleration only could have suggested.*

"*When France was first agitated by the unhappy events which have oppressed her during seven years, he was grieved to the soul; but still did not forget that, according to his vocation, he was the father of Christendom.*

"*When he observed his children falling into the greatest errors, he was persuaded that he ought to make use of mild measures only to reclaim them; in hopes that it would please the Disposer of all things, to remedy their blindness, and bring them back to just and equitable principles.*

"*His holiness, accordingly, rejected every worldly consideration, making the most important sacrifices to obtain a peace between France and the ecclesiastical estates.*

"*Your government has been blinded by the successful progress of its armies in Italy, and in consequence of an intolerable abuse of its good fortune, it has not contented itself with shearing the sheep while living, but afterwards wished wholly to devour them.*

"*The French government demands that the Pope should sacrifice his own soul, and those of the people entrusted to his care; it demands the total destruction of the principles which constitute the gospel, the substances of christianity, morality, and church discipline.*

"*His holiness, deeply mortified at these intolerable demands, withdrew to seek divine assistance, and to invoke the good pleasure of the Almighty to enlighten him with directions how to demean himself under such an unpleasant circumstance. Undoubtedly the Holy Spirit was then given to the Pope, to remind him of the conduct of the martyrs; but since all his efforts to bring the Directory to a more reasonable way of thinking, were fruitless, it was necessary that the court of Rome should prepare for war. Europe is now to decide upon its motives. The death, general, with which you endeavour to terrify us, is the commencement of eternal life to the righteous, as well as the final period to the transitory and apparent prosperity of the ungodly, and the beginning of their torments, unless they are already produced by remorse of conscience.*

"*It is granted that your army is formidable, but you yourself know it is not invincible. Against it we shall oppose our strength, our firmness, and above all that confidence inspired by a just cause, with the divine assistance which we hope for.*

"*We are well persuaded, that infidels and modern philosophers ridicule every kind of spiritual assistance; but if Providence should now bless the use of the means, your armies, no doubt, will have a woeful experience of their efficacy.*

"*I perfectly agree with you that your war with the pope will not be attended with much honor to yourself; but relative to the little danger you expect to meet with, our confidence in God does not permit us to suppose that any danger will attach to us, but to you and your army exclusively.*

"*I now return to the principal object of your letters. You desire peace—it is what we wish for with still greater energy. Grant us such equitable terms as may be convenient for us and our faithful allies, and you will find both parties ready to subscribe to them: the pope, on his part, will make any concessions which do not militate against his duty, to obtain that end. We believe, general, that personally you are inclined to those principles of justice and humanity which actuate persons of esteem; and it will always be the greatest pleasure to me to unite my efforts in co-operating in the wholesome work of pacification.*

(Signed) "MAFFEI."

The Lisbon mail which arrived on Tuesday, brings intelligence of the Spanish troops having retired from the frontiers of Portugal, which was construed by the Portuguese as a favorable indication of the intentions of the Spanish court. General Stewart, and his staff officers had been introduced at court on the 17th January, and most graciously received. The government had provided the commander in chief with a very elegant house, completely fitted up at its own expence. The marquis Roziere, accompanied by a number of French engineers, arrived in the last packet from England. When our advices came away the alarm had subsided, and every thing was perfectly tranquil.

It is intimated in one of the Madrid Gazettes, that the services of the 18,000 men stipulated for in the late treaty between Spain and the French Republic will be dispensed with, under some pecuniary considerations.

POLITICAL.

☞ *The following is inserted at the instance of a correspondent, who recommended it for a manliness and independence of sentiment, that should characterize the real Friend of his Country.*

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF VIRGINIA.

There can be, I am persuaded, but few among you who do not, with honest sincerity, wish to preserve the *Independence* of our common country. That love of freedom which constitutes your national character, leads, necessarily, to a love of *national Independence*. The History of man has established this great truth—Tho' individual liberty, in practice may, for a time survive, it cannot long survive, national independence. Cunning oppression waits only till the chains are riveted to make the victim feel them. That ardour then which you display for individual liberty, proves an attachment equally decisive for national independence, without the restoring care of which, individual liberty must soon sicken and expire.

Believing this to be the real temper of my countrymen, I ask you, at this eventful æra, to pause and think a moment on your political situation! You are *men*: you are *freemen*.—Exercise your character, and think for yourselves.——Situated as America is; happy in her soil, her climate and productions; in neighbourhood of the rich Islands of the West—she has long been an interesting object to the ambitious and powerful nations of Europe. To acquire an undue ascendency in her councils; to make her views, her interest, and her forces subservient to other views and to their interests, is the wish and effort of every nation in the old world, whose situation can inspire a hope of success. It is *their* policy to acquire an undue ascendency over us—it is *ours* to preserve our *independence*. It is *their* policy and they are true to themselves when they seek to bond us to their will, and to engage us in their quarrels. It is *our* policy, when we seek to disengage ourselves from their quarrels, and to take no cause not dictated by the national will.

So far are we removed from that ambitious quarter of the world, so capable of defending ourselves, if *united*; so certain are we of foreign aid, from the impossibility that one of the great nations of of Europe will permit its rival to acquire this rich and extensive continent, that our *independence is secure*, unless *betrayed by ourselves*.

Attend, my fellow citizens, weigh temperately, the proposition which is about to be stated, and exercise your deliberate reason upon it—The proposition is this:

If *American independence* is to be *endangered* the *foundation* must be laid in the *American mind*. The partizans of any foreign nation, seeking to acquire an undue influence over us, must prepare, and predispose our minds for that influence. A high spirited, united nation, possessing a just regard for itself, and its own independence, can only be brought beneath a foreign yoke, by a power capable of exterminating it. But if that power has prepared our minds for submission; if it has acquired an influence which will point the struggles and the efforts, of one half of our fellow-citizens against the other half, we are *already subdued—we are prepared for the yoke*, and *must bend beneath it*.

If, however, the time is only approaching, you, my fellow citizens, can avoid it. You have only to respect yourselves; to employ as your agents, those who, true to their own country, have no foreign indefensible predilections inconsistent with a just regard to America. You have only to weed out of your own minds, any foreign plant which, by being carefully watered and cherished, has now attained such a growth, that love of country sickens and dies in its shade, and your independence is secure.

The election of members to Congress approaches. The road to your hearts and to your votes, has heretofore been *devotion to France*. The time has been when that partiality, to a certain degree, was commendable. Although the passion may have been carried so far as to endanger ourselves; yet, it was, in some degree, pardonable, because it was connected with virtue. But the aspect of our political horizon is changed. France has made upon America, as wanton—as wicked—as unprovoked—as violent an attack as one nation ever made upon another. Take it in all its circumstances, and it can hardly be paralleled in the history of the world. Is this then, a time to commit your interests to the custody of men who take part with France in such a contest? While the American nation was offering up prayers to heaven for the success of France, while we were rejoicing in her victories, and triumphing in her triumphs, that beloved nation, not content with insulting our government and ourselves, openly seizes and plunders our property wherever she finds it; and, if we are rightly informed, uses means to possess herself of it, the most disgraceful and unprincipled. Is this a time, then, *to preach up gratitude to France?* Is this a time to commit our dearest interests to the keeping of men who *love France* so much better than *America*, that they defend and justify her conduct?

What would have been your sensations, my countrymen, concerning a man, who, in 1794, would have defended the depredations committed on you by the British?—would have taken part with that nation in the then existing controversy, and openly declared in her favour? the most moderate would have declared him lost to every American sentiment, and hostile to the interests and independence of his own country.——No man would have trusted him as his representative. Do injuries depend, not on their degree, but on the nation who inflicts them? Does a scourge in the hands of France cease to be a scourge; and does its stripes for the sake of the hand which holds it, become desirable? Surely, my countrymen, I am not mistaken when I say, that *subjection*, whoever may be the *master* is *subjection* still, and that your wishes are for *real, universal independence*, and not for independence of one nation to become the more completely dependent on another. Your sense of British wrongs was correct and proper: your opinion of the man who could have been hardy enough to have defended them, to have openly taken part with Great Britain, was a proper opinion; your glow of indignation is as the natural feelings of an independent and an injured people; but are not the same feelings proper under the same, and greater, injuries? What are those men who could never sufficiently stimulate you against Britain, but who not content with crouching beneath the lash of France, openly take part with her, and endeavour to promote the opinion, that America, doating and suffering America, is the aggressor? Are they not laying deep in your minds the foundation of national independence? They may be the faithful and steady instruments of France, but they are unfit to be trusted by you.—The object of France, with respect to America, is to make us subservient to her views, her grandeur, and to her power: the object of America, with respect to herself, is peacefully to labour on her own soil, and to sell the productions of that labour at the best market. Those principles, and that cast of mind, which fit a man for the purposes of any foreign nation, *unfit* him for us, as our representative.—If then, my fellow citizens, you value national independence—if you think it an object worth attending to, and worth preserving, chuse as your representatives, men who are alive to injuries from *every quarter*, and who are not willing to give you up for any nation under heaven.——Chuse men who have national feelings about them; who, when you are wantonly attacked, take part with you, and not with those who plunder and rob you.

I believe there is no *American* who is willing to go to war with France. No man in America is less willing to encounter such a calamity than myself. It is not in men fond of war your confidence should be placed; but in men who love peace, who seek to maintain it with all the world, and who, in a war made upon their country, will never arrange themselves under the banners of those who make it.

The supporters of French oppression tell you that she has given you the liberty by aiding you in your revolutionary war, by which a debt of gratitude was created, which like a mill stone, sinks you to the earth. Without that deep research into this subject, which may be found in the excellent letter of Mr. Pickering to Mr. Pinckney, I will state a few plain and undeniable facts.

The war which terminated in 1763, so much to the advantage of Britain, had disclosed to Europe the importance of America. The loss of her dominions on this continent, still rankled in the bosom of France and gave her serious cause to fear, that in the course of another war, her islands might be also conquered. Indeed it can scarcely be believed that France

could have retained, through the preſent war a ſingle foot of land in the Weſt-Indies, had America ſtill remained a part of the Britiſh dominions. In this ſtate of things, the conteſt between the now United States and Britain commenced. After the proſpect of a ſeperation had been rendered probable by the capture of Burgoyne, France engaged in the war. According to her then ſyſtem of policy, it would have been madneſs and folly in her not to have done ſo. By ſeperating this vaſt continent from a nation whoſe force combined with that of America, ſhe had lately felt, whom we always juſtly hated and at that time dreaded, ſhe weakened her rival, and ſecured as far as human knowledge could ſecure, her own valuable poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies. No nation of the modern world has permitted ſuch an occaſion to paſs unuſed. Theſe were the *motives* which engaged France in the war, and they were adequate motives. I defy the warmeſt Frenchman among us to aſſign others.—France was then governed by a king. We cannot ſuſpect him of having entertained ſuch a paſſion either for *America*, or *republicaniſm*, as to have engaged in a war for the ſake of either. We cannot ſuppoſe that his armies would have refuſed to have taken any part in the conteſt their king might have directed. Their conqueſt of *Corſica*, generouſly exerting herſelf to throw off the oppreſſive yoke of Genoa, repels ſuch an idea.

Ye, it is *true*, that America derived great and efficient aid from France. So did France from America. The capture of a Britiſh army in America was as uſeful to France, as the capture of a Britiſh army in Europe; and the ſeparation of this continent from Britain, though more important to ourſelves, was extremely important to France. Yet, the American boſom glowed with gratitude to France, and its government invariably expreſſed the warm feelings of the people. It is but now, when the ſo often repeated boaſts of favor conferred upon us, is accompanied with deep and *unbearable* injuries, that patient America has ventured to tell the truth to herſelf.

But whatever may be the favor America has received from France, whether we have or have not compenſated for them; the rights which thoſe favors give to France, have their limits. What are thoſe limits? Had ſhe acquired a right to controul the government of the United States, and to regulate its conduct? If ſhe has, we are not independent, we have only changed our maſters, and our ſituation is not bettered by the change. Has ſhe acquired a right to rob and plunder us at pleaſure; to take from us what they pleaſe to take from us, and to drown the voice which expreſſes our ſenſe of injury with the cry ſet up by herſelf and her votaries, of our immenſe obligations to her? If, by declaring war againſt Britain, ſhe had acquired this right, we ſhould be wiſe to purchaſe it up with half our fortunes. There is no intelligent man who holds his property at the will of another, who would not give one half to ſecure the other.

What then can be the object of thoſe men, who openly ſupport the preſent conduct of France towards America? If now, they take part with France, in what poſſible ſtate of things would they take part with their own country? If France, not content with making war upon us by ſea, ſhould pleaſe to make war upon us by land alſo, would not their affections ſtill cling to France? Are they fit, then, to repreſent and govern us?

My fellow-citizens, watch over your independence. If the foundation of its loſs muſt be laid in the mind, and if you have already received ſuch impreſſions, as only to employ thoſe who are open advocates of a nation inſulting and beating you—your *real independence* is in ſerious hazard indeed!

A FREEHOLDER.

March 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond, given by the ſubſcriber and Capt. Wm. Lane, to Wm. Blanco, for 3000 weight of tobacco, and two hhd ſtaves, the ſame having been fully diſcharged long ſince, but is yet retained by ſaid Blanco. The bond is dated between 14 and 15 years back.

Wm. HUTCHINSON.

Loudoun county, April 8.

To be Let.

A Convenient TWO STORY HOUSE, with a garden adjoining, ſituate on the ſubſcriber's wharf. Enquire of

ROBERT HAMILTON.

April 8.

Alexandria, April 8.

The ſhip Lancaſter, Capt. Watſon, arrived here yeſterday afternoon from Whitehaven. The newſpapers are only up to the 1ſt of February, of courſe contain nothing new. The Potomac Chief from London came up this morning—ſhe ſailed, we underſtand, about the middle of February.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The January and February packets arrived at New-York laſt Monday, one in 42, the other in 57 days.

The Princeſs Royal has brought London papers to the 17th February.

The glory of the French arms has arrived to its utmoſt ſummit in Italy. The late defeat, as ſtated, is confirmed.

The acoounts further ſtate—

That Mantua ſurrendered the ſecond of February, to the beſieging general—priſoners of war not to act againſt the French until regularly exchanged. There were 22,000 men, 2,000 of whom were ſick.

That General Buonaparte had marched in force towards his Holineſs's dominions.

That another diviſion of his army had marched towards the Tyrol country to pick up ſtragglers.

On the Rhine, Huninguen had ſurrendered to Prince Charles, but this was not conſidered as very important, on the preſent ſcale of politics.

An embargo was laid on the Spaniſh coaſt from St. Sebaſtian ſouthward.

Immenſe armaments were preparing in all the French ports from Breſt quite to Dunkirk, and the alarm in the Britiſh dominions always kept alive.

Nothing authentic on the ſubject of Mr. Pinckney.

By a ſchooner, 14 days from St. Croix yeſterday, we learn that Victor Hughes had iſſued his proclamation, declaring that all neutrals found in arms againſt the republic, ſhould be treated as pirates. It is hardly neceſſary to remark that Guadaloupe was not taken 16 days ago.

[Argus.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Colonel Craufurd had arrived at Darmſtadt, for the purpoſe of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of ſubſidy concluded between that court and that of London. The corps of auxiliaries are deſtined to join the Auſtrian army in Italy.

Authentic information reſpecting the Auſtrian army in Italy.

This morning a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches from Vienna, dated on the 27th ult. The official details of the late defeats in Italy had then been received by the Emperor.

The loſs on both ſides in the late actions had been very great, but by this means on the part of the Auſtrians to the extent, as we have already ſtated, repreſented by the French generals. The miſſing Auſtrians were returning in conſiderable numbers to their ſtandards.

It had been determined by the cabinet of Vienna, that general Alvinzi ſhould be inſtantly recalled.

The emperor, upon receipt of the intelligence from Italy, immediately gave orders that large reinforcements ſhould march thither; and it was generally believed that the Archduke Charles would immediately take upon him the command of the Auſtrian forces in Italy.

FEBRUARY 17.

Yeſterday morning arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, a meſſenger from Vienna, with diſpatches, dated 27th ult. This intelligence we communicated in a part of our impreſſion of yeſterday.—We repeat the ſubſtance of theſe accounts for the ſatisfaction of all our readers.

The official details which have been received by the Court of Vienna, relative to the late defeats in Italy, are ſuch as to invalidate ſtill more the accounts of the French Generals, in their extent, and to lead us to reflect on our deaths with ſome degree of ſatisfaction.

The loſſes on both ſides have been very great; but that of the Auſtrians has been diminiſhed, by the return of a great number of troops which had been miſſing, to their ſtandards.

Much blame had been thrown, at Vienna, on General Provera, for the little zeal diſplayed by him in the conduct of the important operations under his direction. And when it is conſidered, that he was ſo near the gates of Mantua, that almoſt 300 men from the garriſon were able to join him, he appears to deſerve no ſmall degree of cenſure.

General Alvinzy was to be immediately recalled. This had been determined in the Cabinet of Vienna. His attack on Rivoli miſcarried from ſome of his troops having actually diſobeyed his orders, and from the treachery of ſome of his officers, who furniſhed the French with the plan of the projected attack. The Auſtrian officers had been put under arms, on ſuſpicion of having been guilty of this treaſonable act, and their trials were expected ſoon to take place.

ALEXANDRIA:

IN COUNCIL,

APRIL 6, 1797.

Ordered that the aſſize of Bread, made of fine burr flour, be calculated in the following manner, viz.

The three penny loaf to weigh 25 ounces flour from 22s to 24s per barrel.

23	- -	25	27
21	- -	28	31
19	- -	32	35
17	- -	36	39
16	- -	40	44
15	- -	45	48
14	- -	49	52
13	- -	53	57
12	- -	58	62
11½	-	63	67
11	- -	68	72
10½	-	73	77
10	- -	78	82
9½	-	83	86
9	- -	87	90

(Atteſt)

Wm. SUMMERS, C. C.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

In conſequence of the petition of ſundry Loaf-Bread-Bakers, to the Common Council, praying them to encreaſe the aſſize of bread, two ounces in each three-penny loaf, I do hereby give notice, that the three-penny loaf do weigh 16 ounces; the price of warranted ſuperfine flour being this day from 40 to 44 ſhillings per barrel.

JOHN LONGDEN,
CLK. MARKET.

April 8.

PHILADELPHIA APRIL 4.

A letter from a well informed gentleman in Paris, dated 18th December laſt, mentions that numbers of American veſſels had been brought into the ports of France, in conſequence of orders iſſued to viſit *all neutrals* bound to or from a Britiſh port, which conſequently were conſidered as extending alſo to Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels. Some of the American veſſels were then under proſecution, the cargoes of others were ſequeſtered, and ſome were diſmiſſed. The juriſdiction of theſe caſes of capture is by a recent decree given to the tribunals of commerce, which are chiefly compoſed of merchants, many of whom are intereſted in privateers. Hence their decrees, as may be expected, ſhamefully violate not only the law of nations, but are unſupported by any other principle than that of plunder. They have declared veſſels, unqueſtionably belonging to American citizens, lawful prize, merely becauſe they had no *ſea letter* on board, even in caſes where it was impoſſible they ſhould be provided with one, as where they had been purchaſed in Europe and had not ſince returned to America; and this ſentence too has been paſſed, where the veſſel was engaged in trading between Dutch and French ports. The matter was brought before the miniſters of juſtice, to whom, in caſes of appeal, the cauſe is referred; who, after admitting in this inſtance the property to be American, declared his opinion for confiſcation, ſolely on the ground that the ſhip had not a ſea-letter, though ſince ſhe was purchaſed ſhe had not returned to the United States.

* *Such was the caſe of the Royal Captain, of which John Bryant was owner and maſter: he had purchaſed her from Mr. Johnſon, the American conſul at London, traded with her under the flag of the United States, and made ſeveral coaſting voyages from one French port to another, his ſhip's papers having been found regular but being lately bound from Fleming in Holland to Bourdeaux, with a cargo belonging to himſelf, he was captured by a privateer belonging to Bologne, and brought into that port; the judges of the tribunals were maſtly concerned in the privateer and of courſe condemned the veſſel.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Alexandria, the 1ſt of April, 1797.

A.—MRS. ARELL, care of Mr. Longdon, Henrietta Addiſon, John Archer.

B.—Wm. Brown, coach maker, Wm. Banton, Mr. Berger, Capt. Samuel Burnet, Mr. Biddin, Samuel Brewer, Buckland and Muir, Daniel Biſhop, Thomas Brielatt, Samuel Bador.

C.—Peter Carwell, Wm. Chapman, John Campbell, Capt. Benjamin Century, on board the ſchooner Tryal, Wm. Chapel, Mr. Cook, carpenter of the Eliza, Thomas Cooper, David Chiles, John Clark, Geo. Chapman, Jun. care of Wm. H. Waſhington, James Coad, care of Benjamin Andrews.

D.—Michael Darley, John Dennis, James & Elenor Dreon, Miſs Kiſzey Duffey, Stephen Day, Arch. Dobbin, Joſeph Dyſon, James Dougherty, Daniel F. Dulaney.

E.—Evans and Alexander, New-munſter, Joſeph Engliſh, Captain Ellwood, Thomazin Elzey.

F.—Wm, Forman, John Fouſhee, Joſeph Frome, in the Stage line, Nathaniel Fitzhugh, Harriſon Fitzhugh, Thomas Fairfax, George Fortney.

G.—James Gunning, coach maker, Wm. Golat, care of Mr. Dykes, Capt. Caleb Green, Thomas Guiſſ, Mr. Garrett, at Meſſrs. Wells and Delton's ſtore, John Gibbons, John Galvan, John Goold.

H.—Wm. Hoffman, John Huſe, ſhip carpenter, Capt. John Hand, John Horner, care of Samuel Randolph, John Hunter, ſhip carpenter, Dr. Timothy Harriſon, Jacob Hyneman, butcher, Walter Harris, Jonathan Holmes, Miſs Sebra Hamley, Jeſſe Honeywell, or in his abſence, his connexions, or particular friends, John Horſburg, or Daniel Puppo, Wm. Hackney.

J.—Captain Samuel Jones, A. L. Joucherez.

K.—David Reen, C. L. Keing.

L.—Thomas Lowe, Robert Lyle, Jacob Lamborn, care of Thomas Fiſher, Fielding Lewis, Wm. Logan, Charles Lobb, at Walter Pomery's.

M.—Sampſon Martin, Elizabeth Manley, John Murray, Benjamin Mitchell, watchmaker, Daniel M'Aliſter, Martha Mendenhall, Mr. Maſon, ſilver ſmith, John I. Mound, Richard Mayz, Fairfax county.

N.—Thomas C. Norris.

P.—Iſaac Peters, Alexander Perry, Thomas Peterkin, Alexander Patterſon, care of J. and T. Vowel.

R.—Nathaniel Rice, care of John Potts, Sophia Rogan, Philip Ruſſell, John G. Roach, Wm. Rhodes, ſhip carpenter, Barten Robey, George Rutter, James Reed, ſtone cutter.

S.—James Stevenſon, at Buckland and Muir's, Benjamin Saunders, or Samuel Woolbright, Fairfax county, Curtis Sirl, Capt. Wm. Silver, Thomas Stewart, Jacob Shuck, Wm. Shepherd, Difficult bridge, Gen. Smith, Luke Shortal, Mathew Sexſmith, John Smith, black ſmith, Dr. Swoope, 2 letters, Lawrence Swan, Sirha Skinner, George Stovin, Price Skinner.

T.—Robert Taylor, Joſeph Turner, John Turner, Jeſſe Taylor.

V.—Samuel Vail, Wm. Valindagham, black ſmith.

W.—Levin Wailes, Adam Winrow, ſhip carpenter, Capt. Henry Webb, James Wharton, Jacob Waitt, Whiting Waſhington, George Wilſon, Rev. Mr. Weems, care of John M'Iver, John Wilkinſon, care of James Brown, hatter, Rev. Wm. Waters, near the Little Falls.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

April 8.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on Monday the 20th ult. a negro man named TOM, about 21 years of age, a very likely, ſtout, and well made fellow, very black, near 6 feet high, with rather a down look. He had on a pair of good coarſe cloth overalls, ſhort jacket of a dark grey colour, a dark blue under jacket, and a good pair of ſhoes and ſtockings, and carried with him a bundle containing a change of apparel. It is probable he may take the name of SHORTER, and paſs as a freeman, as a family by that name obtained their freedom of me about twelve months ago; and it is not improbable but he may be ſheltered in Baltimore by ſome of the family, and aſſiſted in getting on board a veſſel bound to Europe.

He is not very artful or plauſible, and I have no doubt but that he has been perſuaded off by ſome of the Shorter family. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſlave in ſuch manner that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, living nearly oppoſite Alexandria, ſhall be allowed all reaſonable expences.

HENRY ROZER.

P. S. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off at their peril.

H. ROZER.

Nouley Hall, Prince George county, April 8.

THOMPSON and VEITCH have received by the Potomack Chief their entire Aſſortment of LONDON GOODS.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 28th of March, 1797. It was ordered, that after the 20th of April next, the Bank of Alexandria should be kept open for transacting of business, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon each day.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

N. B. No person to be admitted in Bank before the hours of nine, nor after the hour of three, when the above regulation takes place.
April 1. G. C.

FINDING it necessary from a variety of circumstances, to conform to the same hours for business of my office which are observed at the Bank, I give this public notice (to which all persons interested are required to attend) that from the 20th inst. the office will be open from nine to three o'clock each day.

JOHN FITZGERALD.
April 6. Collector.

TO COVER AT MOUNT VERNON

TRAVELLER,

A Beautiful dark chesnut bay Stallion, about sixteen hands high, and so generally known in this part of the country, that I will give no further description of him. He will cover at Five Dollars, with half a dollar to the groom, for each mare, during the season.

Knight of Malta, Young Royal Gift, and Compound,

Are Jacks of size and form, superior to most of the kind, and well known to get Mules of great strength and activity. The utility of mules on many accounts, are so generally known, that any further comment is thought unnecessary. These Jacks will cover Mares or Asses at Ten dollars, with half a dollar to the groom for each, during the season, which will commence on the first day of April next, and end the first day of August thereafter.

Good pasturage, under sufficient fence, will be afforded those who request it, at half a dollar per week, for each mare or ass, and the money for covering and pasturage to be paid before the property is carried away.

Gentlemen who may be pleased to send mares or asses to the Stallion or Jacks, may depend on every attention being paid to their property while under my care—but I will not be answerable for accidents nor escapes.

JAMES ANDERSON.
MANAGER.
Mount Vernon, March 14. tf

THE CELEBRATED AND THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection, a fine bay, well marked, clear of all natural blemishes, fifteen hands one inch high, remarkable for his beauty and great strength; stands the ensuing season, at my stable, in Goochland county, within three miles of the Courthouse, and will cover mares at the moderate price of Twenty Dollars the season, Seven Dollars the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and Six Guineas to insure a mare with foal—but the 20 dollars may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars, if paid within the season; which will commence on the 10th of March, and expire on the 10th of August ensuing. Good and extensive pasturage, well inclosed, (gratis) and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents.

BOXER is admitted by good judges, to be one of the finest horses on the continent.—He was got by the imported horse Medley; his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnought; his grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of a full bred imported mare—The dam of Boxer was also dam to the noted running horse Old Tantrum, and the black horse owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

BOXER's fame as a foal getter is so well known, nothing need be said on that head; his colts that have been tried on the turf, will do credit to any horse in this country. The performance of Lefridge's colt in November last at Aylett's warehouse, in King-William, was great indeed; young and untried as he was, he won the purse with much ease, though opposed to some fast running horses, which had been proved.

JOHN CURD.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed and servants boarded, on reasonable terms.

BOXER may be bought at the expiration of the season, at the price of one thousand pounds; seven hundred and fifty was offered for him during the last session of Assembly, by a gentleman of undoubted credit.

J. CURD.
Goochland, Feb. 12, 1797.

For Sale,

BY KEMP HURST & CO.

A few hhds. of Sugar, of the first quality.
March 25.

AN APPRENTICE,
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,
IS WANTED BY THE PRINTERS
OF
THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 25th ult. a negro man, named JACOB, the property of Mr. Benjamin Talbot, of this county.—He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, strong and well made, round shouldered, and down look—by birth an African, and speaks broken English. He had on and took with him an old deep blue short jacket, light blue breeches, a mixed kersey coat and trowsers, with metal buttons, an old hat with a piece out of the brim, one dusht blanket, nails in the soals of his shoes, his other clothes not remembered. Jacob has a wife in the neighbourhood of Newgate, and it is supposed he is lurking about that place. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or lodging him in the jail of this, or any of the neighbouring counties, so that I get him again.

JESSE WHERRY.

Fairfax County,
near Difficult, April 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers on the 9th inst. two apprentices, by trade Taylors. One named RICHARD STUART, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; short sandy hair, which he sometimes wears tied, much freckled in the face—had on and took with him, a fine dark brown cloth coat, with plain steel buttons, double breasted; one dark mixed cloth coat, black cape and buttons, sewed on lapels; one plain breasted buff coloured vest; one clouded stripe muslinet do. one pair striped satinet breeches; one pair Bath coating trousers; two pair of shoes; three white shirts, one cotton; a fine hat; and sundry other apparel.

STEPHEN BRANAN, about 19 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches high, fresh complexion, long hair, which he wears tied; is very fond of dress and company: Had on, and took with him a brown superfine cloth coat, steel buttons with a knob in the middle, and white velvet collar; one striped elastic coat, with metal buttons; one pair of buff cassimere pantaloons; one pair of gingham pantaloons, one pair black cassimere breeches; one pair elastic striped do. one striped silk vest; one red striped cassimere do, one muslin do. a white hat, green underneath; one pair half boots, almost new; two pair of shoes, the one fine, the other coarse; two or three white shirts, one ruffled at the bosom. He is uncle to Stuart, and it is supposed that they are gone towards Norfolk, as the one has a sister, the other a mother in that place. Any person or persons who take up the above deserted apprentices, or secures them in any goal, so that the subscribers get them again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JAMES CALDER, and
JAMES MELVIN,

N. B. Stephen Branan carries a sword with him, and is very flat nosed.—All masters of vessels are forbid harboring or carrying off said apprentices at their peril, as they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

George-Town, (Por.) March 14.

Ten Pistoles Reward.

RAN AWAY July last a black fellow named HARRY, formerly the property of Nicholas Blacklock, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin with his left hand. By deception he obtained in Charles county a petition by the name of Henry Overton, for his freedom. His lawyer had his name erased from said petition, it being made to appear, that he descended from an African family. This fellow has with him the clerk's certificate, and a forged pass with my name signed to it. By the assistance of these papers he has erroneously passed for a free man, and remained at and about Mrs. Blacklock's, near Grub-Town, below Marlborough, for one time; thence he moved to Alexandria, and is supposed to be about that town, the Federal City, or Falls of Potomac. He frequently passes through Prince George county and visit the neighbourhood of the woodyard and Piscataway. Whoever will deliver said slave to me shall receive the above reward.

RAPHEL BOOMAN.

N. B. It is possible the above fellow may have moved to Richard or Thomas Blacklock's, in Montgomery county.

Newport, Charles county
Maryland, Jan. 20. dtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my stable in Loudoun county, between Goose and Little River on the night of the 29th March, a Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 9 years old, well made branded on the near buttock thus I S, the brand may not be perceivable at this time, has three white feet, and much scarified, occasioned by the mad itch, a low carriage, short neck, thick mane, a small blaze in her forehead. Whoever will bring the said mare to me shall receive the above reward, and five dollars for the thief if brought to justice, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN GULICK.
April 6.

Lands For Sale.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND containing two thousand acres each, in Harrison County and State of Virginia; one of which lies on both sides of Buchannan River, the other, on a branch of the said river—dry or wet goods, approved notes, or cash will be taken in payment by the subscriber, who wishes to rent or sell several Lots in this town.

JESSE TAYLOR.
Alex. March 23.

THE partnership of CLEAVER and MITCHELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.——All those to whom they are indebted will please to call for payment, and all those indebted to said firm will please to come forward and settle their respective accounts.

JOHN CLEAVER.
JOHN MITCHELL.

The business in future will be conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, who has now on hand, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or at the usual credit.
March 30.

THE suiters in the Court of Hustings in the Town of Alexandria are hereby informed, that agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed in 1796, the Court of Hustings will sit on the 1st Monday in each month, and that the Quarterly Terms are in April, July, September and December.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.
March 25. 2w

Flour Stored.

THE subscriber will store (or purchase) Flour on the customary terms at the warehouse lately occupied by Messr. Janney and Irish, on Prince Street.

JOHN G. LADD.
March 30.

To be Rented,

A HOUSE at the corner of King and Royal Streets, now in the tenure of Bartimeus White, whose time expires the 1st next month—also a Store in King-street, near the above, in tenure of Thomas Breilatt, whose time will expire the 1st of next month, for terms apply to

Wm. HARTSHORNE.
Alex. 3d mo. 24.

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.
Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at six pence per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. M'Rea and Co. adjoining Messrs. Shreve and Lawrason.

Where he has for sale,
Coarse and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine bush sacks twill'd, 100 barrels Tar.
November 15.

Carne and Slade,

HAVE just imported by the Columbia from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and by the Commerce from the same port,

Forty Crates and Hogsheads of well assorted

QUEEN'S WARE,

And a very general and extensive assortment of CUTLERY, &c. among which are ivory, stag, buck, bone, and other knives and forks, ivory, buffalo, stag, bone, tortoise shell, barlow, and other pen-knives, pocket knives and cuttoes, shoemakers' knives, razors of all prices, some of a very superior quality, scissars a great variety, socket, turner's, mortice, firmer, and other chissels and gouges, plane irons, cooper's and carpenter's axes and adzes, drawing knives, mill, cross cut, hand, tennon, sash, compass, and other saws, a general assortment of files and rasps, Crawley steel, ivory, and horn combs.

They have likewise on hand, a very general assorment of IRONMONGERY, BRASS WORK, and HARDWARE. Nails, tacks, and brads, and other building materials, tin plate, iron wire, pins, anvils, vices, hoes, spades, sad irons, frying pans, scale beams of all sizes, and cast iron weights, Liverpool and allum salt, &c.

They have likewise just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of bariron, plough plates, nailrods, blistered steel, &c. which they offer for sale at their store in Fairfax street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's.

N. B. They have very good warehouses for storing flour, which they will store on the usual terms.
March 16.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.
Dec. 6. tf

Valuable Property,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a Mill Seat, with a small quantity of land for its accommodation, adjoining his mill on Difficult Run. A person wishing to employ a moderate stock in the Milling business, cannot, I am persuaded, find a more eligible situation in this part of the Union. The stream is the best between tide water and the Shanandoah, affording water sufficient through the summer and fall seasons, for from four to six wheels. The county of Loudoun which raises large quantities of good wheat, finds this considerably the nighest market for almost every part of it. As it is below the Great Falls of Potomac, and within half a mile of the river, the prospect it affords of a water carriage is an object worthy of particular attention, an experienced man in the boating business has given it as his opinion, that flour might be taken at the present time from the mill to George Town or Alexandria, for nine pence per barrel. As I am desirous that this seat should be improved in some short time, I will sell it low, and its natural advantages are such as will make it uncommonly easy to improve. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises,

JAS. DOUGLASS.
Falls of Difficult, March 16.

THE subscriber having a desire to decline business, offers for sale all that valuable property, extending from Water to Union Streets, consisting of

A Brewery and Distillery,

with every apparatus necessary for the business being so conveniently calculated that a considerable business in the Brewery and Distillery line may be done at a small expence. Under the same roof with the Brewery and Distillery is a commodious dwelling house, with necessary out houses. Also, two houses on the west side of Union Street, one of which has for some time been occupied as a tavern, for which business, or a store, it is as good a situation as any in this town. The other is adjoining the tavern, and is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. A lot on the east side of water street, 38 feet front, running back 60 feet, all which properly has the advantage of a 12 feet alley. The terms will be made easy, for which apply to

ANDREW WALES.
March 18. 1awtf

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax-street, in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large 2 story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf-street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

For Sale,

A THREE Story Brick House on Fairfax Street, adjoining Ricketts & Newton's, occupied at present by Carne and Slade. One third of the purchase mony will be required in June next; the remainder may be paid in instalments with a large credit.—Possession will be given the 21st of August next, or sooner, perhaps, if desired. For further particulars enquire of

ARCH. M'CLEAN.

N. B. If not sold by the 1st of June, the house will be let for one or a term of years.

A. M'C.
March 14. eotf

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for business, situate on King street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.
January 24. tf

THE public are cautioned against receiving an assignment, from John Mandeville, of a bill, drawn on us by Samuel M. Brown, to order of said John Mandeville, dated 18th October, 1796, at 6 months, date, and due the 21st April next, for Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Fifty-six Cents, as the same will not be paid,

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.
March 16.

Barrel'd Pork,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH CAREY.
April 4. tf

ALEXANDRIA:
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BY
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AND
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